WASHINGTON

The French Arms Banging Right and Left in the Senate.

Marquis de Chambrun on the Little Difficulty.

The Wars of the New Orleans Factions.

How They May Decide the Presidential Election.

FORNEY BOTH SIDES OF THE FENCE,

Custom House and "General Order" Reform.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 15, 1872. The Arms Selling to the French-Acrimony in the Senate Debate-Hints, Allegation and Denenciations-Brownlow's Person

The Senate's morning hour was made the vehicle sation through the reading of a personal explanation replying to an attack recently made by Representative Beck, of Kentucky, on Southern relow as making of Tennessee a pandemonium and escaping from the penitentiary to take refuge in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Brownlow's attenuated and palsied, worn face and peculiar appearance vs attracts the attention of visitors, and there was a general stir in the galleries when he rose and had read this attack on himself. The clerk read the Senator's reply, which was full of the rhetorical virulence and vehemence for which he has been so notorious. Its language did no credit to the Vice President. The Senate, however, gave perend. In the extracts from Mr. Beck's attack there were some very pointed references to other South ern Senators, whose angry chagrin was plainly to be seen on their countenances.

After this abusive exhibition closed, discussion vas resumed on Mr. Sumner's resolution, Mr. Harlan having the floor. It became at once evident that the Iowa Senator had "posted" himself since the debate opened. His desk was covered with ordnance books and flies of official papers. in replying to the alleged discrepancies between the nts received by the Ordnance Bureau and those paid in the Treasury, Mr. Harlan read from the official records of the departments showing elearly that no such discrepancy existed. Answer-ing the charge that all the sales were not stated in the recent report sent to the House, Mr. Harian read the telegraphic bids received with the Bureau's ements, showing them to have been rejected After making these points in an effective manner, alleged French reports, &c., read by Mr. Sumner as and the pleased looks of administration Senators showed that his criticisms told. Mr. Harlan followed by Mr. Frelinghuysen, who, a keen and incisive manner, reviewed more riefly the case Mr. Sumner had made. The special feature of the New Jersey Senator's effort was a who on the strength of newspaper despatches, alleged reports and letters obtained no one knew how, came into the champer and made haste to bring charges affecting the honor of American off-ctals and sought to put the nation in a disgraceful osition where foreign powers might have a plea se of setting adopted citizens against the admarked sensation, and was evidently felt on both sides of the Chamber. The question was then called. No one on the administration side rose to speak. Mr. Schurz's chair was vacant, and Mr. Sumner could be noticed looking anxiously round the Chamber for his coadjutor. The Missouri Senator came in at this moment and addressed the with studied speech and nonchalant manner to sus tain the preample and resolution. His opening nces showed that he appreciated the force of they were designed to break that force. He said that vesterday Senators claimed to desire the invescharges a dishonor to American Senators. He adroitly suggested that no dishonor existed in provguilty. Schurz proceeded to review the case Mr. Sumner presented, and in a careful manner elabomore striking points in it. He brough out more clearly the alleged discrepancy between what Remington paid our government for arms, either direct or indirect, and the amounts he re-ceived from the French government, and did not hesitate to express his belief that the three or four millions involved was the price paid for the cor-rupt connivance of American officials. Mr. Schurz made an attack on an alleged "military ring" which, he said, was believed to exist, and by which jobs were arranged. He then tried to show that Mr. Remington had received semi-official en-Dyer, Senator Conkling and others, with which he went to France to make good his case against M.

Victor Place.
Senator Conkling made an explanation relative to these letters, saying that, so far as his endorsement was concerned, it was merely a statement to Mr. Remington that he was known to him as a man letters of Generals Belknap and Dyer were to the effect that Mr. Remington had always shown himself to be a man of honor in all dealings with his own government. The reason given by Rem-Ington for seeking these letters was that M. Place had assailed his character in France. Mr. Schurz modified his allegations on the letter business after this and then proceeded with a general arraignment of the loose manner in which after he closed, that Mr. Schurz's speech had saved the whole attack from being a complete breakdown, though not from preventing its failure in proving anything more than that the French governmen was well served in the matter of obtaining arms and not so well in the matter of honest dealing; that out the principals in the large transactions that were made; that the French government and Victor Place had a vigilant and rather meddlesome attor

mey in the person of Chambrun.

The reseintion will pass to-morrow, modified, so as to send the matter to Senator Euckingham's Committee on Retrenchment. The preamble will

What the Marquis de Chambrun Asserts in Regard to the Arms Sales Through the

Remingtons to France.

The Marquis de Chambrun is unreserved in expla-nation of his position in the matter of the transactions in arms between this country and France, as developed in the Senate to-day. By his own statement he is the paid attorney of the French government and the instigator of the resolution of Mr. Summer. The Marquis says that after the first trial and acquittal of Victor Place, late French Con-sul General at New York, upon charges preferred by Mr. Samel Remington, of conspiring with parties in New York to defraud his government in the purchase of arms in America, Mr. Remington cares 18th of December last. Here he applied to General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, for certain statements of war in Europe and for an endorsement of his own character and that of his firm, so far as their dealings with this government had enabled its officers to judge. Obtaining wifat he desired, he got upon

To statement a favorable endorsement from the retary of War and Senator Conkling. With these documents, and others procured elsewhere, he re-newed his charges against Place and secured his con-viction, with two years' imprisonment in the peni-tentiary. Place being thus got out of the way, Rem-lugton again attempted to bring about with the French government the settlement of its alleged in-debtedness to him. This settlement having been frustrated by the results of Place's first trial, the pre duction by Remington of documents of so important a character as these furnished him in Washington excited much astonishment and indignation in France, and it became a question how such papers could have been allowed to reach the French government, for such use as was made of them through other than the accustomed official channels.
On the 24th of last December the Marquis de Chambrun called on Secretary Beiknap, as attorney of the French government, chiefiv in relation to the documents in possession of

the Marquis his surprise and indignation at the the Marquis his surprise and indignation at the use to which the papers had been applied, and said that had Mr. Remington intimated to him the purpose for which his endorsement of General Dyer's letter was sought, be (the Secretary) would have employed language toward Mr. Remington that that gentleman would have remembered as long as he lived. The Marquis then replied that if such was the case the matter could very easily be arranged, and that the opportunity open to the Secretary to explain the circumstances under which the latter was given to which could be transmitted to the home govern The Secretary said that he would be very thankful for such an opportunity, and would both write the proposed letter and furnish to Chambrun the same statements that had been given to Mr. Remington. But, according to the Marquis, neither though the Marquis asserts that if they had been done as promised they would have satisfied the French government, and would have averted the trouble in which the American officials now find aware of his promises to Chambrun, and confirmed their suspicions that the United State. War De-This action of the American Secretary of War has French government or its agents are concerned.

The Marquis is careful to mention his personal General Belknap or any high American official in ment, but believes the Secretary has unwittingly been used to cover the irregularities of some of his subordinates. Concerning the indignation of the United States government over the publication of January to the State Department in re lation to the saies of arms to Thomas Richardson, the Marquis says that the letter was shown to him and to other persons in his presence upon the day after it was shown to him he called upon the Secretary of War and spoke to him with reference to the letter. At that interview General Beiknap declared, in presence of several persons then in the room, including a member of Congress from Kentucky, that there was nothing confidential in the letter, and that ne willing that it should be published to the country. This is held by the Marquis to be a complete justification of the appearance of the letter in Mr. Sumner's resolution. The Marquis also explains that the position of the French government has been misunder-stood. That government is directing its inquiries solely towards the transactions of the Gambetta government with the Remingtons, and its desire is very far from bringing any imputations or annoyance upon the administration at Washington. Any such disagreeable consequences, if they follow, are rendered unavoidable by the indirect connection of the American government with the matter, through its sales to the Remingtons and their

The New Orleans Committee and Their Report-State Strength and Hopes of the Louislana Factions.

The committee of the House of Representatives

charged with the investigation of the recent troubles at New Orieans returned to the capital this morning. It is understood that Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, is decidedly in favor of Governor War-moth in his judgment of the conflict between the republican factions in Louisiana, and that Mr. Scomittee, though less decided in his views, leans to the same side. Mr. Boardman Smith, of New York, the Custom House wing. The democratic members of the committee-Mr. Archer, of Maryland, and Mr. speer, of Pennsylvania-are against tions, and in their report to the House it is likely made for some weeks yet, and it is expected that in the republican members committee will arrive at something understanding among Casey and Packard men in New Orleans ter by Congress and the administration, the Gover-nor will at once begin a movement against Grant which may sweep over the whole South. Warmoth can carry with him conservative republicans like senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Senators Hamilton and Flanagan, of Texas, and a strong pressure is being brought to bear upon him to induce him to take this step. He is constantly in receipt of letters from Senator Schurz and other recalcitrant repub-licans, urging him forward in this movement. It is asserted that Warmoth is so strong in his own State, at least, that he can throw the Presidential majority on which ever side he chooses, and the Legislature is completely in his power. That body will adjourn in about two weeks, the constitutional limit of sixty days having expired. So far it has passed no money bills, not providing even for the per diem of the members, this being done, or, rather, not done, at Warmoth's dictation, and the effect of it will be to make him stronger at home and better able to command the situation in other parts of the South Another element of Warmoth's strength is in the failure of the Legislature to repeal the Registry laws, which in itself practically leaves the State Varmoth's hands. This, it is thought, will incline the President to his side, and induce the admistra tion to withdraw its favor from the Custom Hous wing. Even Lieutenant Governor Pinchbeck favors this course. Pinchbeck is a strong Grant man. He says if Casey is removed from the Collector's and Packard from the Marshal's office, so that Warmoth may have full swing, the Governor will not dare to go against the administration, and Grant can carry the State. The Young democrat incline to the Custom House side, and members of the Democratic State Central Committee, who have no sympathy with the "old Hunkers" of the party are openly for Casey, and promise to support Grant if he puts down Warmoth and the "old Hunkers," with whom Warmoth is acting. The colored people are a unit for Grant, and some way must be found to accommodate the interests of the factions to this

The report of the committee will probably deter mine the relations of parties in Louisanta and dications are that Warmoth will be triumphant, but it remains to be discovered what action will be

aken by the administration.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill by

The Naval Appropriation bill being in order, at the expiration of the morning nour the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Blair, of Michigan, in the chair. The discussion of this of Michigan, in the cuair. The discussion of size bill has subjected the condition of our navy, its wants and administration to close scrutiny, and afforded the democrats an opportunity for making

Mr. Slocum, of New York, took occasion to-day to lecture the government upon its extravagance in retaining property for hospital use of enormous value, half the interest of which would pay for the entire cost of the care of all the sick of the mayy. There is force in this view of the administration of the financial interests of the government, and it was well put by the member from himself a commissary expert, and protested against putting that department so low on the list. Mr.

Roosevelt was constrained to speak because he attention to an item of \$600,000 for the expense of horses for the Marine Corps, and asked if we had s He thought the marines ought to be abolished. After the bill was finished Mr. Hale offered an additional section, which provides for the sale of disabled and worthless vessels, to which Mr. Wood wished to add a proviso that a board be appointed to pass upon the condition of such vessels. After to say, the amount of the appropriation was left untouched, not a dollar being added to or taken

Colonel Forney's Position-What Is It? tion is that he resigned to succeed Cameron in the Senate, with Cameron's full and hearty approval. McClure centest was owing to obligations which claimed, has made no breach between Forney and Cameron. This gossip very curiously puts Forney on both sides of the fence at once, and it is likely that the side he is really on will only be determined

by the Philadelphia Convention.

What the President Will Do About the New

York Custom House.
It is understood that immediately after the ony of Generals Porter and Babcock is before the Senate Retrenchment mittee the President will take action with regard to abuses in the New York Custom House. The general order business will, it is an ticipated, be attended to early in the ensuing week The substitute therefor, as prepared by Secretary Providing for Hearing Claims Outside of

The Committee on Claims will report to the House under the next call, a bill to authorize the Commis sioners of Claims to appoint special commis take testimony and for other purposes. An impor-tant amendment made to the first section of this bill provides that the claimants appearing before one of the commissioners shall pay the iees of such special commissioner, and simils the iees in all claims not exceeding \$1,000 in amount to \$5. Under the rules adopted by the Commissioners of Claims cases exceeding \$3,000 in amount commissioners. The bill agreed upon by the committee will furnish relief to a large class of claimants who have as equitable and just claims against the government as those of claimants having cases of \$40,000 and upwards. The expense attending a visit to Washington would absorb most of the allowance in cases of small amount. The bill, as amended, will probably pass without opposition. The question of opening the door to allow the Commission to examine claims in Northern loyal States was fully discussed, but no conclusions reached. This subject will come up in the House as a separate measure.

The Fraudulent Claims Convictions-Stokes

Johnson Discharged. Judge Cartter, in the Criminal Court, to-day announced his decision in the motion in arrest of judgment in the case of William B. Stokes. He overruled it without expressing any opinion and without a conclusive judgment of his own upon the matter, postponing ultimate judgment, even with himself, until it shall be heard by the Court in General Term, when will be determined the question as to the sufficiency of the indictment on which Stokes was convicted.

G. Victor Powell, convicted of having received money while a clerk, in connection with the Tennessee claims which Stokes engineered, was sentenced This light sentence was imposed in view of Powell's uniform good character and because the evidence failed to develop any purpose on his part to perpetrate any fraud on the government.

\$10,000 from the United States Treasury, was discharged on the ground that he had, at the instance and under the mandate of a committee of Congress, testified to all the facts involved in the crime with which he was charged, and that act of Congress is an absolute injunc-tion against punishment or proceedings against a man on account of anything to which he is com-pelled to testify. It would, Judge Cartter said, be a legal fraud upon the right of any individual after indicting him to compel him to go and make con-fession by process of law and under promise of immunity, and afterwards execute the law upon it. Now, Congress did not intend to do any such thing, and the Court has no inclination to insist upon any

The convention of gentlemen who are officially interested in the promotion of agricultural education, and especially those concerned with the administration of the colleges which received the benefit cal arts, assembled at the Agricultural Department this morning, that department being represente by Mr. J. R. Dodge, statistician, and Mr. William There are thirty-one industrial institutions in the dowment of land scrip, and most of them are repre sented in the Convention, which also embraces cieties and other leading agriculturists and horticulturists.

Messrs. George B. Loring, C. L. Flint, Daniel Need-ham and W. S. Clark, of the Agricultural College, and George Noyes, Professors Gilman and Johns and ex-Governor Hyde, of Connecticut; Henry Clark and Protessor Colyer, of Vermont; S. L. Godale and Professor Ferrail, of Maine: Governor Smyth and General Nathaniel Head, of New Hampshire. Among the New Yorkers are Messrs. Bragden and Lewis Allen. The Pennsylvamans are also fully represented. Among the delegates is Mr. A. B. Hamilton. The full lists have not yet been prepared. To-day was occupied in mere preliminary busi

ness. Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, was elected President, with one vice president from each State.

Philadelphia Post Office.

A delegation of about fifty gentlemen of Philadel. phia, representing both branches of the city government, the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, United States officers, together with members of the press and the most prominent business men, representing many millions of dollars, ap-peared before the Committee on Public Buildings and grounds this morning. Some of the Pennsylvania Congressmen were present, including Senator Cameron. The delegation was introduced by Mr. Leonard Myers. The needs of Philadelphia for ter accommodations for the Post Office and the Courts were presented by several gentlemen. They want Congress to appropriate \$500,000 for the pur-chase of a site for a public building, and \$1,000,000

for the structure.

The President's Levee.

The President's last levee of the season was held this evening, and the attendance was even heretofore during the winter. comprising the usual assemblage of members of the Cabinet, Supreme Court Judges army and navy officers, Senators and Representa tives in Congress, diplomats and representatives of the great American public generally. Among those

Mrs. Grant assisted the President in receiving, ogether with Mrs. |Colfax and Mrs. Marshal Sharpe

Marriage in High Life. At an early hour the only daughter of Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Edwin Parsons, of New York city, were married at the resience of the bride's father, in the presence of a small, but very distinguished company, including the President, Vice President, several memoers of and a number of ladies and gentlemen occupying positions of the nighest social and official promi nence. The newly married couple leave to-night for New York, and thence on Saturday for Europe,

The Mixed Com Sion.

The United States and British Commission will resume their session on the 20th of March. The 20th of that month is the limit of time for the presentation of claims.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Progress of the New City Charter in the House.

THE ERIE CLASSIFICATION REPEAL BILL.

No Public Moneys for Sectarian Schools.

Debate on the Concurrent Resolution to Adjourn for Ten Days.

The Capitol Construction Investigating Committee's Report.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1872. The arrival of ex-Collector Murphy, as stated in my late despatch last night, has created quite a stir in all circles. He is here, as I stated, to endorse tions which the wily and now trate Spencer may resort to in regard to the charter prepared by himattendance here since Monday, but his partner, has not yet appeared with charter. It soon became known that Mr. Murphy would work against the stopen-dous Board of Commerce job. This set the Greeley republicans on edge. Shaw, Stewart & Co. became alarmed and made another attempt to effect a bargain with the Committee of Seventy. patronage of the port outside of the Custom House, and, as I stated yesterday, seem to disregard en tirely the wants and wishes of the people in the the Custom House folks, and they were willing to go solidly for the charter of the Committee of Seventy (despite the circulars distributed yesterday which declared that the Seventy did not represent the people of New if the provisions in relation to the docks were stricken from the charter now before the House. The Seventy's people stated that they had now nothing to do with the charter; it was now in possession of the House and they (the Greeleyites) could move to strike out the dock provisions if they relt so disposed. The latter would not agree to this and they ciaimed further that should they do so the democrats would go "solid" against them. The Greeleyites are in a sad strait and the laudable edocts of friends and officials to effect a moin of the republicans will probably prove futile, and the breach which has existed since the opening of the Legislature may become more determined. It is safe to assert now that the Greeleyites will oppose the passage of the Seventy's charter; the administration republicans will oppose the charter prepared by the Apolio Hall democrats and Greeley republicans; all will oppose the Spencer-opdyke charter; the Citzens' Association charter will not be heard of again, and it may therefore be deduced that there will be no new charter for the city adopted by these elegant reformers this session.

THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER was up again to-day as the special order, and the tactics of the Greeleyites were plainly shown. Frivolous objections and amendments were interposed and buncombe speeches made on minor matters, so as to "stave oil" the final vote until alter the recess, and by that time have their plans so laid and patronage so disposed as to ensure victory for their side. As soon as the special order was taken up this morning i. D. Brown, of Cayuga, who came here to create a sensation, ofered to amend the bill by striking out the minety-second section and substituting for it a clause which prohibits the granting of aid to any

SECTABLAN SCHOOLS

or private schools which are not under the control and they claimed further that should they do so the

situting for it a clause which prohibits the granting of aid to any

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS

or private schools which are not under the control of the Department of Public instruction. Brown was determined to get off a speech, which, it is said, he had prepared last year as a campaign speech, and which was so worded as to be as offensive as as possible to the Catholics, especially those of the city of New York. His handso ne face and figure, his powerful voice and graceful delivery so impressed the members that one or two went to sleep, while the others, with lew exceptions, read new spapers, conversed, wrote and amused or busied themselves as they deemed best while the Cayugan Cicero read his effusion. He said particular emphasis on the name of William M. Tweed every time he uttered it, and he took occasion to utter it very frequently. Several of the more sensible members endeavored to give srown a hint that he was hurting the bill. Air, Mouiton asked him if he would sit down provided the friends of the bill agreed to strike out the section. Tils would not do; he would not be cut off that way. Dr. Haughton, of Saratoga, asked Brown if he was going to deliver a tomperance lecture to state the time. Moseley, of Kings, and one or two others tried to quiz him. He merely turned his gray eye at them and keep on. perance lecture to know the strict to quiz him. He kings, and one or two others tried to quiz him. He merely turned his gray eye at them and kept on the had tnat speech prepared and he must get rid of the He did get through, but laned to create much

Hawkins replied to him by quoting the names of several institutions that cared for friendless entirers and educated them. He stated that there were perhaps a nundred thousand children who would be turned in the streets if the great cuarities which cared for them were not allowed to receive some public assistance. He named, among others, the Five Points Mission as a non-sectarian institution. This brought Mr. Pauge to his feet. He was excited, and pitched into Hawkins for declaring that the institutions he named were not sectarian. He said if the gentleman (Hawkins) undertook to say that the Five Points is establishment was not sectarian, hehe—he—was mistaken. "Why," said he, "that Five Points is

A NOTORIOUS HAND SHELL BAPTIST CONCERN."
This was given so earnessity as to bring down the house with laughter. Alvord took part in the debate and got off quite a harangue about appropriations to sectarian institutions and the infamous Charity bill of last year. Speaker Smith delivered a sort of funeral oration, in which he stated that a general law on that subject would be introduced. He sta

ations to sectarian institutions and the infamous Charity bill of last year. Speaker Smith delivered a sort of funeral oration, in which he stated that a general law on that subject would be introduced. Twombip also took a hand in, and as an evidence of the affection existing between the republican factions he referred to some documents and newspaper slips which Charley Spencer had prepared as extra ammunition for Brown, but had given to Twombip. The last-named gentleman got off a speech which might have been supposed to be good if it could have been understood, with his peculiar intonation and anected delivery. Jacobs cornered Aivord by asking him if he did not make a speech last year in lavor of ragged schools. Alvord inought not. Jacobs thought yes, Alvord then concluded he might have done so; if he did not hearty laugh from the House. After an hour and a half spent in this debate the ameudment was adopted. Should the charter pass win this amendment in it the thousands of poor and friendless children who are cared for by the great charilles must be turned out into the streets, and enthusiastic bigots will feel thankful, no doubt, to their representatives in the Legislature—Brown, of Cayuga, and Pell, of New York—for the results in increase of crime and misery in the metropolis. Pending the consideration of an amendment to do away with the City Record and giving the advertising to dany newspapers, the committee reported progress. Husted claumed that this was nothing but a "job' to give employment to some played out printer, and he will introduce an amendment to compel the advertising to be given to three daily morning newspapers having the largest circulation in the city.

newspapers having the largest circulation in the city.

THE CAPITOL CONSTRUCTION investigation ordered to be done by the Ways and Means Committee has been concluded and was to-day presented by Aivord. The report was not read, but it was, as I stated some days ago it would be, a complete whitewash; nothing had been proven and everything was right. Jacobs gave notice that ne would avail nimself of the right, on behalf of himself and his associate, Mr. Haughton, to offer a minority report. This rided speaker Smith. He, as has been frequently stated here, does not want too close an investigation into the work of his friend Bridgeford and the way in which the Capitol workmen have been used. He declared that "the Chair denies the right of the minority to make a report." This was pronounced very bitterly. Had he used the word "declaes" or "believes" it would not have seemed so bad. Then Jacobs asked, as a matter of courtesy, that he be allowed a week to prepare and present a report. The House decided to grant the courtesy.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS will be curtailed in some of its perquisites by a bill introduced by Mr. Foley to-day, to consolidate the several acts in relation to the department, He curtails the right of piacing fire escapes, and prohibits the attorney from charging more than twenty-five cents,

cents.

RAH.ROAD FREIGHTS

are the subject of a bill by Mr. Alvord, which is to prohibit railroads from charging more than twenty-five per cent advance in winter. Campbell's Gas bill, providing for a city gas works, was introduced. It is to authorize the Corporation to furnish gas in the same manner as water to the citizens.

A bill introduced by Mr. Bennett makes habitinal drunkenness, desertion or maitreatment grounds for absolute divorce. The Pactilic Mail investigation was reported by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, who found the charges not proven and only instituted for speculative purposes.

The SENATE ON ADJOURNMENTS,

The day was an exceedingly duil one in the Senate. Not a bill of any importance was presented, and the entire morning was thrown away

of the Senators whenever a question of adjournment came oup should not be of any weight as a ainst the necessity there was for members to go home occasionally. It was a duty they owed to themselves, and every member, he felt certain, had come to the Legislature at the beginning of the year with the tacit understanding that during tae winter at least one full week's vacation would be granted.

Mr. Tiemann was strongly in favor of adjournment. In fact, he expressed the delight he always had taken so far, and would continue to take hereafter, in voting for adjournment. The longer they were the better would they suit him, for he left certain that long adjournments by the present Legislature would be a great benefit to the people. At least that was his opinion, judging from the amount of reform work the Legislature had accomplished so far. If any one of the members took it into his head to move lor an adjournment till next January he would support the motion with all the ardor of his patriotic heart.

Mr. Murphy stated that he had always voted against adjournments of the ten-day order, for ne believed they only bostponed the final adjournment of the Legislature, and he had no particular desire to remain at Albany till the month of May. He did not oppose adjournment to make capital on any reform ground. That kind of business was too small.

Mr. D. P. Wood would vote against all adjournments, He, too, did not relish the idea that he should be classed among the buncombe folks for that reason. Every member knew that not one of them could get over the effects of an adjournment for several days after they got back to Albany. (Laughter.) He meant that it was difficult for them to get into narmess again.

Mr. Benedict likewise denied that he was a buncombist, and at some length went on to show

meant that it was dimensioned that he was a mess again.

Mr. Benedict alkewise denied that he was a buncombist, and at some length went on to show that when he voted for adjournment he did so on principle, which principle was that the Legislature should go ahead with its business every working day should go ahead with its business every working day. No one that when he voted for adjournment he did so on principle, which principle was that the Legislature should go ahead with its business every working day of the week and get through before May. No one else at this stage feeling inclined to explain his position, the question of reconsidering the vote by which the resolution was lost was then taken up and was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 18 to 7. A motion to make the resolution read so that the adjournment should take place from Wednesday next to the 26th inst., was lost by a vote of 16 nays to 12 yeas. Mr. Madden then moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words "Saturday next" instead of "Friday next," as it was passed by the House. Benedict moved to amend the amendment by inserting "Tuesday next." This was lost, and Mr. Madden's amendment was adopted by a vote of 13 to 10. The question was then taken upon the resolution as amended and adopted by the following vote:—In the affirmative, Chatfield. Cock. Harrower, Johnson, Lord, McGowan, Madden, O'Brien, Palmer, Perry, Themann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow—14; in the negative, Adams, Baker, Benedict, Rowen, Dickthson, Foster, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, Murphy, Robertson, D. P. Wood, Woodlin—13, OUR STATE PRISONS.

The bill authorizing the appointment by the

Robertson, D. P. Wood, Woodin—13,
OUR STATE PRISONS.
The bill authorizing the appointment by the
Comptroller of a Board of Commissioners to inquire
into the condition of the State Prison and to report
to the Legislature as soon as their labors are at an
end, was ordered to a third reading in the Senate.

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THE LAST SENATE'S WORKMEN.

The Computoiler, in answer to the resolution asking him to furnish a statement giving the names of the persons paid for employment by the Senate last year, sent in to-day a detailed list of the employes. It contains no item of any interest. The gross amount paid was \$50,885 30.

THE NEW CLERK OF THE SENATE.

The election of a Clerk of the Senate in place of Mr. Terwilliger, resigned, will not take place until he closes up his accounts, which, nowever, will take but a lew days. The nomination of Charles R. Dayton, the present journal clerk, for Clerk of the Senate, gives great satisfaction. He has neld the position of journal clerk of the Senate for many years and under different administrations, though he is a republican.

years and under different administrations, thought he is a republican.

The people of Staten Island are forwarding petitions lavoring an examination of the affairs of the Seamen's Retreat, and a committee of investigation will probably be appointed.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this atternoon to consider the Rossa vs. Tweed contested seat case. Mr. Harris appeared for Tweed, but as one apeared for Rossa. The committee adjourned until the 27th Instant.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1872. In the Senate to-day the Comptroller reported there were seventy-nine officers of the last Senate and their average pay was about \$760 each.

BILLS INTRODUCED

To amend the charter of the American Bible Society; to amend the charter of the American Bible Society; to amend the charter of the National Trust Company.

The Benate amended the House resolution for a recess so as to fix Saturday as the time for adjournment, and as amended concurred in the resolution.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1872. NEW YORK UNDERGROUND BAILROAD.

Mr. TWOMELY, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to amend the charter of the New York City Central Underground Rail-road. In addition to the powers already granted the com-pany, they may construct subways and operate therein a railway, with two or more tracks for passengers and freight, the carriages to be propelled by steam. The allowed three years to complete the road to con Harlem Railroad, and two years thereafter to connect with the Harlem River. They are also empowered to construct therein a western branch on the surface ground or on a via-duct or any elevated bed at any place above Ninety-sixth

duct. or any elevated bed at any place above Ninety-sixth street.

NEW YORK CITY CHARTER.

The House went into committee on the New York city conarter. The question pending was the motion by Ira II. Brown to promits earning was the motion by Ira II. Brown to promits earning was the motion by Ira II. Brown to promits earning the appropriations. Mr. Hawkins, (rep. 1000) appropriations. Mr. Hawkins, (rep. 1000) appropriation and the poorer class of children could be drawn and educated, and those schools should be supported. He hoped the motion to amend would not prevail.

Mr. ALVORI, (rep. 100) (fundaga, advocated the amendment from princip). He was opuosed in tota to diverting a single cent from the Treasury to support district and separate schools. He was oputing a provision in every charter for a city, a section pruting a provision in every charter for a city, a section pruting a provision in every charter for a city, a section pruting a provision in every charter for a city, a section pruting a provision in every charter for a city, a section pruting a provision in every charter for a city, a section pruting a provision in every charter for a city, a section and the city to be used for any other than purely municipal purposes.

Mr. Shithi, (rep.) of Albany, said this was a very important question. If a matter which elicited the sympathies and interest of all right-thinking men. He hoped before this Legislature of all right-thinking men. He hoped before this Legislature of all right-thinking men. He hoped before this capture of the city of passing over this question at this time, and is the distinguished gentleman from Onondaga increases.

referred to.

Mr. ALVORD was satisfied that no general law on the subject could be framed which would not be liable to be broken in by every recurring Legislature. The only way to accomplish the matter generally would be through an amendment to the constitution, and that would take three years; hence he was in favor of inserting it in this act.

Mr. Smith—Would not a general law apply to New York just as well as this act;

Mr. ALVORD—Certainly; but as there is danger of our not criting a congral law at this act.

Mr. Matthe-Would not a general law apply to New York just as well as this act?

Mr. Alvond-Certainly; but as there is danger of our not getting a general law at this session, and, as we now have law solutions and the session, and, as we now have law solutions and the session, and, as we now have law solutions are session, and, as we now have law solutions are session, and, as we now have law solutions are session, and, as we now have law solutions are session, and, as we now have law solutions are session, and law solutions are session and law solutions and law solutions and session and law solutions and session are session and session and session and session are session and session and session and session and session and session and session are session and sessio

that it made a distinction against the city of New York, which has so large a number of these institutions, and leaves the city of Syracuse and other cities without any such prohibition.

Mr. ALVORD explained that he was obliged to vote for the Charity bill last year to save appropriations to institutions of similar character in his own locality. He did wrong. He was willing now to admit that he did wrong, and said he would never repeat that vote.

Mr. IRAD. BROWN, (rep.) of Cayuga, said this prohibition was against appropriations to schools, not to charitable institutions, which were not under the control of sectarian influence. He further stated that appropropriations had been inserted in the bill after the Legislature adjourned; also that the bill was locked up in the desk of William M. Tweed, and no reporter could get access to it.

Mr. JACOBS—That bill was locked up in my desk on the last day of the session.

Mr. STRAHAN desired to make a statement. Last year there was an application for an appropriation to an institution in Newburg, which he knew to be unworthy—not for the reason that it was Catholic, but because it had no inmates. He defeated the proposition; but, to his surprise, after the adjournment, he found it in the bill. As the gentleman from Kings (Mr. Jacobs) had said he had that bill locked up in his desk, he would ask him how that was done?

Mr. JACOBS—rose to reply, but could not get the floor.

Mr. Brown accepted, and then the amendment was adopted. Brown's amendment to "enominational," which he is the surprise of the public money or property, or loan the credit of the city of New York in aid of any private, sectarian or denominational school that is not under the control and management of the Board of Public Instruction and subject to the general laws of the state relating to public schools.

Mr. STRAHAN said that this paper was already provided for in the bill, and his amendment was only to perfect the bill.

Mr. Husten, (rep.) of Owange, moved to insert in sisted that it would be an outra

for in the bill, and his amendment was only to perfect the bill.

Mr. Husern, (rep.) of Westchester, also opposed the amendment and denounced the proposition for sucia a paper. Be believed the true place to publish these notices was in the risting daily papers. He moved to further amend by sirtling out all reference to the Grig Record and substitute therefor the words, "two newspapers having the largest circulation in the city making the proposals for the same."

Mr. Judo, (rep.) of Richmond, explained that the bill proposed that the city establish this paper and thus divest the business of the jobbery it has been subjected to.

Without disposing of the question, on motion of Mr. Alvidout and the city is a subjected to the country of the proposed that the bill was made the special order for this evening.

fourth avenue.

THE ERIE CLASSIFICATION ACT.

Mr. JUDD presented petitions in favor of the repeat of the fried classification act; also of the citizens of States Island to be embraced in the Metropolitan Police act.

to be embraced in the Metropolitan Police act.

BILLS REPORTED.

BY Mr. ALVORD—From the Ways and Means Committee, the Annual Appropriation bill.

THE NEW CAPTOL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. ALVORD submitted the testimony taken in the news. Capitol investigation, with a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further condition of the matter.

Mr. Jacobis gave notice that the would at an early day submit a minority report, if number the matter examined by the committee, then upon matters which a majority of the

the committee, then upon matters which a majority of the committee would not investigate.

Mr. ALVOID stated that the committee who made the investigation comply strictly with the resolution calling for an investigation.

Mr. JACOID stated that so far as the Commissioners and Superintendent were concerned he believed they had discharged their duties honestly; but he wished to make a report upon other matters.

Mr. ALVOID states that the matter of the Eight Hour lawwas not submitted to the committee, and they therefore did-not act upon it.

Mr. ALVORD states that the matter of the Eight Hour law-was not submitted to the committee, and they therefore did-not act upon it.

Mr. ALVORD states that the matter of the Eight Hour law-was not submitted to the committee, and that the question on the resolution be post-poned till them they are not the resolution be post-poned till them they was agreed to.

Mr. BERGER, from the committee investigating the affairs of the Pacific Mail. reported that they found the charges in no wise proven, and that the complaint was made for the purpose of indusencing the stock in monetary circles, and contemn the authors of the complaint, who have used legislation purely speculative purposes.

Mr. LYNDE reported a bill to appoint commissioners to make a survey of Richmond county and certain maps therefrom, and report a plan tor laying out Staten Island and for securing a water scopily.

By Mr. MORTON—To provide for calling a convention to revise the charter of brooklyn.

By Mr. MORTON—To provide for calling a convention to revise the charter of brooklyn.

By Mr. JUDD—To incorporate the village of Clifton, Richmond county; also amending the Drainage law.

By Mr. MACKAY—To provent fraud in the sale of coal.

By Mr. PLAMMER—Incorporating the Veterans' Ninth registers.

By Mr. BLAIR—Regulating the fees of the Marshala of

ment.

By Mr. Blair-Regulating the fees of the Marshals of
New York.

By Mr. Loughran-To protect the legalowners of lost or
stolen bonds. By Mr. Husten—Incorporating the New York Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. Alueroen moved that the Committee of Commerce nvestigating the Quarantine affairs be authorized to employ output and a stembergapher. Mr. Alvord was opposed to paying counsel in any inves

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, Recess till half-past seven P. M.

Evening Session. The Bouse, in committee, resumed the consideration of the New York Charter bill. The question pending was on Mr. Husted's motion providing for the publication of official notices.

THE ERIE CLASSIFICATION ACT.

Meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee-Statement of Mr. Hale in Support of Senator O'Brien's Bill-Crushing Indictment of the Erie Ring.

At a meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate this afternoon Senator O'Brien's the Erie Rallway Classificaton act and providing for a new election of directors, came up. Messrs Hale, Peckham and McFarland appeared in behalf of the passage of the bill and Mr. Shearman in opposition. After hearing Mr. Hale the committee journed further consideration of the subject to the 27th inst. The following are some of the statements

made by Mr. Hale respecting the

AFFAIRS OF THE ROAD—

1867—Stock, #53,11,210; unded deot, \$22,429,929; total, \$47,641,130. 1871—Stock, \$56,586,910; funded debt, \$30,398,50; total, \$412,95,710. Increase in the amount of stock and funded ebt since 1867, when Gould and Fisk cauce in—in stock, \$61,425,700; in funded debt, \$3,998,890. Total increase is more 187, \$465,394,580. The above sum has never been accounted for by the directors, except by an evidently and conceded false entry in their reports. The construction accounts of the old New York and Erie Railway Company was closed some ten years ago, when the present Eric Railway Company was closed some ten years ago, when the present Eric Railway Company have attempted to account for the vast sum above mentioned has been by the gross and glaring fraud of adding nearly \$50,000,000 in their annual reports to the old construction account of the New York and Erie Railroad construction account of the New York and Erie Railroad was \$38,964,728 45. In the report of 1871 aworn to by Jay Gould and L. D. Rucker the amount charged to the New York and Erie Railroad was \$38,964,728 45. In the report of 1871 aworn to by Jay Gould and L. D. Rucker the amount of this account is stated at \$36,063,300 78. Thus showing an apparent increases since 1867 in an account which could by no possibility have been really increased a single dollar of \$47,061,622 33, and the only excuse for this evidently.

Made by Mr. Shearman in his remarks before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly on Wedlensdry, within the printed blanks furnished by the State English that the printed blanks furnished by the State English that the printed blanks furnished by the State English that the printed blanks furnished by the State English of the Assembly on Wedlensdry, within the printed blanks furnished by the State English of the Assembly on Wedlensdry, within the printed blanks furnished by the State English of the Assembly on Wedlensdry, superstructure, passenger and freight and the furnished by the state of